

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXII--NO. 97.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

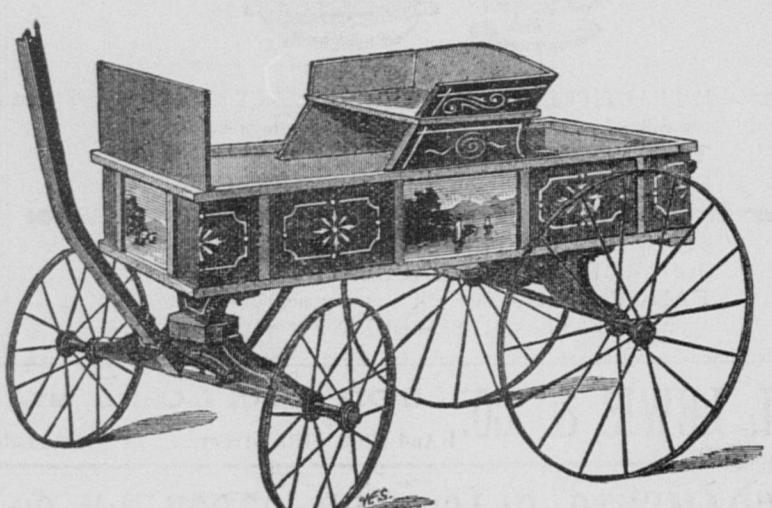
WHOLE NO. 12,029.

## TO-DAY.

HANDSOME SILK-PLUSH HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, \$16,

Filled with fine Papeterie--24 Sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes. Colors: Cardinal and Blue.

40 Cents ..... Per Box.



## Toys and Holiday Goods.

WE CAN GIVE YOU BUT A SMALL IDEA OF THE MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF TOYS WE HAVE. You must come and see for yourselves. Our stock has a greater variety, and is more attractive, than of previous years. WHEEL GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Iron and Wooden WAGONS in different sizes and prices; Wood and Iron WHEEL-BARROWS; DOLL CARRIAGES (all sizes); VELOCIPEDES, ROCKING HORSES, SWINGING HORSE, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, FOLDING TABLES, CHILD'S CHAIRS, MOVEABLE BLACKBOARDS, IRON SAVINGS BANK, NEW STYLES OF BUILDING BLOCKS, Etc., Etc.

IN TIN TOYS you can find an end less variety. It would be impossible for us to tell you of all the different kinds.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN A THOUSAND DIFFERENT DESIGNS AND SIZES.

Elegant Puffed Satin Christmas Cards ..... 7 to 50 cents.

Silk-Fringed Satin Christmas Cards ..... 5 cents and up.

Puffed Satin Cards with celluloid facings and booklet, 35 cents to \$1.00.

Silk Plush Cards with celluloid facings and chrome, 35¢ to \$2.00.

Christmas Booklets ..... 10 cents and up.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES IN GUITARS, BANJOS, Etc., Etc.

Kit material, Silk Decorations ..... 50 cents and up.

Calendar Christmas Cards ..... 5 cents and up.

—

**NEW MILLINERY.**

ELEGANT LINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

NEW STYLES IN TRIMMED HATS!

NEW ORNAMENTS! NEW WINGS!

NEW BIRDS! and NEW RIBBONS!

EVERYTHING BRIGHT AND NEW!

—

A saving of 40 per cent. is made when you buy Millinery Goods here.

—

**RED HOUSE.**

J Street.

SACRAMENTO ..... CAL.

## CLOAK\* DEPARTMENT

An extraordinary  
LARGE STOCK of

## NEWMARKETS

Require an extraordinary effort to sell them. An extraordinary effort to sell means always a **HEAVY LOSS** to the seller. This is the chance for the buyers.

11 NEWMARKETS reduced to \$ 3 25.  
28 NEWMARKETS reduced to \$ 5 00.  
33 NEWMARKETS reduced to \$ 7 50.  
47 NEWMARKETS reduced to \$10 00.  
18 NEWMARKETS reduced to \$15 00.

GOODS ARE DISPLAYED IN THE SHOW WINDOW, AND WILL GO ON SALE AT ONCE.

## THE NONPAREIL THE

CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

## NEW TO-DAY.

*Advertisement of Meeting Notices, Want Ads, Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.*

**REGULAR MEETING W. C. T. U. 2 P. M.**

TO-DAY, Y. M. C. A. PARLOR.

**REGULAR MEETING W. C. T. U. 2 P. M.**

TO-DAY, Y. M. C. A. PARLOR.

**CIRCLE NO. 2, L. G. C. A. 2 P. M.**

REGULAR meeting and election of officers at Grangers Hall THURSDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

**BEVERLY HILL, President.**

**MARY R. AVERILL, Secretary.**

**JOHN MORRIS, B. S. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

**REGULAR CONVENTION OF GRAND CANTON SACRAMENTO NO. 1, P. M. 10 O. M.**

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

**GRAND CANTON OF GRAND CANTON BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.**

**JOHN A. STEPHENSON, Clerk.**

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

REGULAR meeting of Court seen, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.

**REGULAR MEETING OF COURT SEEN, U. S. A. 11<sup>th</sup>.**

## DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY..... DECEMBER 12, 1889

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,  
Published six days in each week, with Double  
Sheets on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,  
Published every Sunday, making a  
complete SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year..... \$6.00

For six months..... \$3.00

For three months..... \$1.50

Subscriptions served by Carriers at Five

CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns

the paper can be had of the principal Periodical

Dealers.

The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

## THE WEEKLY UNION

A large and most detailed Home, News  
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific  
coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every sub-  
scriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms..... \$2.00

The WEEKLY UNION alone per year..... \$1.50

The SUNDAY UNION alone per year..... 1.50

All these publications are sent either by Mail  
or Express to agents or single subscribers, with  
charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

See Advertising Mediums on the Pacific

Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as  
second-class matter.

## Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California—Rain in southern portion; light  
rains in northern; variable winds; nearly stationary  
temperature.Oregon—Rain in western portion; fair weather  
in eastern; variable winds; nearly stationary  
temperature.Washington—Fair weather, followed in the  
west by rain; fair weather; variable  
winds; cooler.

## MR. HUNTINGTON ON THE EXCLUSION ACT.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York has  
passed a resolution denouncing the Scott Exclusion Act. It is the office of

the Chamber of Commerce of New York and other commercial bodies to take care of the commerce of the country. Commer-

cially speaking, the Exclusion Act was not  
advantageous to the people of the country. Let us not be misunderstood.

Whatever the moral, social or industrial effect upon the people of the United States by reason of the immigration into this country of Chinese merchants and laborers, it remains true that the exclusion of the Chinese in a commercial sense, will be detrimental to this country. For illustration, the Southern States produce seven million bales of cotton per annum, valued in the fibre at \$175,000,000. Three million bales of this cotton, worth \$75,000,000 in the fibre, can be constructed by the cheapest manufacturing processes, into a coarse cotton cloth, which finds a market exclusively in China, and in the form of the fabric will sell for \$75 a bale instead of \$25 in the fibre, thus multiplying the fibre value of the cotton by three. The Scott Exclusion Act has operated to reduce the trade in this cloth and threatens to extinguish it altogether.

When the passenger trade between San

Francisco and Japanese and Chinese ports supported a steamship line freight between the two countries could be carried at a nominal rate. The result was a large ex-

portation of flour. The value of wheat was enhanced directly by this means of the cheapening of communication through this enticing avenue of commerce. The incidence of the passenger traffic throws the entire burden of support of the line of steamships on the freight carriage alone. The result is a rate of freight so high as to threaten the extinction of American exports to that country.

Commercially, then, we will sustain a loss in consequence of the Scott Exclusion Act. Mr. Huntington sees this clearly, and denounces the Act in an open, manly, straightforward way. For the courage and manliness of his method he deserves commendation. There are thousands of people who feel in their innocent thoughts that the enactment of the Scott bill violated every obligation of national courtesy; that it was a harsh and brutal treatment of the subject. There are thousands of people in California who believe that commercial relation with China ought to be maintained. They are, however, greatly in the minority. The majority view of the general subject in this State is that, at whatever cost, the Chinese should be excluded. The expression of an honest conviction, whatever it may be, is always to be commended. If a man honestly believes that it is best for a country to shut its doors against the inhabitants of another country or the commerce of another country let him say so; on the contrary, let the expression of contrary opinions be made with equal openness and candor, and receive equal toleration.

Mr. Huntington's expression has one conspicuous advantage; everybody believes him to be candid. He is charged with acting in the interests of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Line. This is scarcely to be wondered at. He is one of the proprietors of the line, and that he should be in favor of its prosperity is certainly not a matter of surprise. In short, Mr. Huntington, as proprietor of a steamship line, desired to establish facilities of commercial exchange between America and China, to promote commercial intercourse and to build up a trade for his line. All commercial relation is promoted in the same way. When the overland railroad was constructed between California and the Missouri river, it was for the purpose of facilitating, encouraging and promoting commercial relations between the countries connected by it. For Mr. Huntington to establish a line of communication between America and China, and then pretend to favor measures which would deprive it of business, would imply either hypocrisy or idiocy, and no one living will charge Mr. Huntington with either want of candor or intellectual force. The establishment of a steamship line between America and China implies in the very nature of things a desire on the part of those who established it to increase the intimacy of communication between the two countries. It is scarcely conceivable that the proprietor of a steamship line would be opposed to its prosperity.

If the owners of the Occidental and

Oriental Steamship Line are opposed to greater intimacy of social and commercial relations between China and America, the best indication of their sincerity in this matter would be the discontinuance of the service and the abandonment of the line.

The establishment and maintenance of such a line commits its owners to the doctrine that the increase of commercial intimacy is desirable; that it is exactly what the maintenance of the line will produce.

To establish such a line and immediately proceed to the support of governmental measures calculated to take away its business, is to place one's financial interests in antagonism to their conviction of patriotic duty. For Mr. Huntington to take any other than the position he has taken would be the equivalent of maintaining and establishing a steamship line and declaring

that it is a crime against the best interests of his country to patronize it. Mr. Huntington's position is simply consistent with the objects and aims of his whole life. He is the proprietor of other steamship lines connecting American ports with other ports of the world. He is one of the great leading promoters of the world's commercial exchange. He believes in comity and amity between nations. He believes that the highest interests of mankind are subserved by a judicious and economic exchange of the varied products of varying climates. He is the one American who has achieved a Napoleonic reputation in the great world of transportation. Men's views on any specific subject are always tinged with the color of their general conceptions. Mr. Huntington's view of the Chinese question is simply consistent with the great work of developing systems of transportation, to which his whole life has been devoted, and in which he has achieved such high distinction.

The territory bordering the Pacific coast was acquired by the United States in the hope of reaching and controlling an Asiatic and East Indian commerce. The ports of the Pacific coast were to be the basis of operations in the great competition for that commerce with the commercial nations of Europe. That the great commercial interests of this country would abandon this hope without protest is scarcely to be expected; that protest finds in Mr. Huntington a brave, mainly courageous, outspoken leader. However we may disagree with his conclusions, we unhesitatingly commend his candor, and entertain an unqualified admiration for the consistency, manliness and courage of his position.

## HEALTH OF THE STATE.

A Remarkably Small Death-Rate For This Season of the Year.

From the report of Dr. G. G. Tyrell, Secretary of the State Board of Health, for the month of November, the following facts are gleamed:

There were 104 localities, with an estimated population of 840,000, give the number of deaths as 902, which is a percentage of 1.17 per 1,000 in the month, or an annual mortality at the rate of 14.04, which is a remarkably small death-rate.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1.18.

The death rate of January, A. D. 1880, was 1.17 per 1,000, and in December, 1

## BOOMING WATERS.

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER RISING, AND  
THE AMERICAN FALLING.Rumored Breaks in the Yolo Levees—  
Trouble Feared Near Sutterville—  
Yuba and Feather.

The Signal Service reports in this city showed the rainfall yesterday to have been .08 of an inch, making for this month 4.82 inches and for the season 13.99 inches, as against 6.14 inches to a corresponding date last year. The temperature yesterday at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. was 45° and 52°, respectively while the highest and lowest was 54° and 44°, as against 54° and 50° on the same date last year. The highest and lowest temperature one year ago to-day was 48° and 44°.

The barometer yesterday was steady nearly all day at about 29.84 inches, with the wind having a tendency to blow from some westerly quarter.

All day yesterday the city front was thronged with people interested in gazing at the swollen river and exchanging opinions as to the probability of its causing any trouble in this vicinity. The river rose slowly during the day, and at eight o'clock last night registered twenty-five feet eleven inches.

A visit to the dome of the Capitol yesterday revealed a by no means startling situation. With the exception of the flooded Yolo and Feather rivers, every river and stream section along the city—where the water stands most of the year—the country about here appeared to be in its normal condition. The city's streets were filled with busy people, children were playing on their lawns, school children were located and looking attractive. There was nothing to indicate any unusual condition of affairs.

Yesterday morning the City Trustees went in a carriage down the levee below the city, and all the people and found everything in good shape, except a spot or two that looked as if they might require strengthening. Arrangements were made with parties in in vicinity to look after the levees, and all the sandbags necessary, to take care of the several thousand, were placed at their disposal.

In the afternoon the Trustees, accompanied by yardmaster Halloran of the Sacramento and Redwood Union, reported went out on a long tour to inspect the condition of things along the American river between the city and Brighton. There was some back water in the old bed of the American, and it was just high enough to run across the old road in places beyond the north levee.

The American river proper was found to be quite low and within its natural banks. The fields between the city and the river were covered with trees and cattle and hawks were hunting rabbits there. The levee is a very massive one and well covered with grass, while the flat between it and the river is quite heavily timbered. People who had located the levee had not been able to do so by the process.

In 1881 the water was ten feet higher in the American than at this time, and the ear levee had no difficulty in controlling the waters.

Mr. Halloran, whose duties have enabled him to observe the height of the rivers for many years, declared that he had never seen the American so low when the Sacramento and the waters of the members of the city that unless the American should suddenly rise to an unusual and unlooked-for height, there could be no possible reason for anxiety so far as the ear levee is concerned.

BLOW THE CITY.

Despite reports to the effect that the levee between the city and Sutterville was yesterday in good condition, it appears to have been last night quite unsafe in places.

John S. B. Blunt, telegrapher of the Redwood Union, half past 8 o'clock last evening that he and others had just returned from a trip along the levee near the Aschance place, and they found the water seeping through gopher holes. He said that it was evident that unless some steps were taken the levee in that spot could not hold out till morning. Mr. Barrett promptly acquainted Mayor Gregory with the facts.

ON THE YOLO SIDE.

Dr. G. M. Dixon went to his Yolo ranch, for miles below Winters, this morning, and after viewing the general situation, ordered his valuable herd of Polled Angus cattle—some fifty head—removed. They were driven to this city and taken to the latter last evening.

Dr. Dixon says the situation is really alarming on the west side. The levees are good in front of his ranch, and can stand two feet or more of water, but above and below him at several points the water is about a foot high, and was within three to eight inches of the top of the levees, and was only kept from running over by the constant labor of the farmers, who were working like heroes to save their herds.

A few inches more rise in the river can only result in serious breaks on the Yolo side and great damage, as the great basin is already brim full and has backed up upon all but the immediate front lands of the Yolo river ranches.

UP THE COUNTRY.

Report from Places in the Upper Sacramento Valley.

MARYSVILLE, December 11th.—The Feather river to-day reached the high stage of seventeen feet, and was still rising, though very slowly, at nightfall. This is within two feet of high-water mark.

The Yuba has risen two feet since yesterday morning, and is stationary at about five feet, having been broken on either bank, so far as known.

Marysville is entirely safe and free from apprehension. The stage of the Yuba and Feather is chiefly interesting as affecting the volume of water in the Sacramento river.

The long storm is over and the sky clear this evening. It is expected that the rivers and lesser streams will run down rapidly. Beyond damage to roads and minor bridges, no damage to any property or water is reported in this neighborhood.

Last night's north-bound Oregon express train was detained here for further orders, in consequence of washouts at points north of here. It will not move to-day.

On the Oregon road are much delayed to-day. The pay-car of the California and Oregon road is here, and the officials are very anxious to get it through to Oregon.

STREAMS FALLING—CHICO'S BRIDGE IN DANGER.

CHICO, December 11th.—The storm culminated yesterday evening in giving us 1.56 inches in four hours. Since then only occasional light sprinkles have fallen. The creeks in this section were up this morning, but went down during the day.

Several small bridges have been washed out, both north and south, stretching the roads. We have had no signs of any damage to the State and removing granite therefrom. He has directed the District Attorney of that county to notify the trespassers to quit, and, if he deems it advisable, to bring criminal proceedings against them.

BENEFIT FOR A SCHOOL.

On the night of November 26, 1889, Messrs. J. Armstrong and H. Pollock gave a ball for the benefit of the Stone House school, at Mr. J. W. Heath's hall, Michigan Ave. A large crowd was in attendance and the proceeds were \$225, which will be used in furnishing the school-house with new desks.

THE HORSE WAS NOT TO BLAME.

Yesterday morning an inebriated individual was found (or rather rolled) from the back of a horse at Third and streets, and as he gained his feet and staggered about in the darkness, he slipped and fell an inch of mud. He succeeded in recovering the horse, and amused himself afterwards by striking and kicking the animal, which was a valuable one, and in the heat of his fits, the individual might have been killed for the horse. The horse is said to belong to the Fifth-street Hotel.

THE HORSE WAS NOT TO BLAME.

Yesterday morning an inebriated individual was found (or rather rolled) from the back of a horse at Third and streets, and as he gained his feet and staggered about in the darkness, he slipped and fell an inch of mud. He succeeded in recovering the horse, and amused himself afterwards by striking and kicking the animal, which was a valuable one, and in the heat of his fits, the individual might have been killed for the horse. The horse is said to belong to the Fifth-street Hotel.

DR. TYRELL GETS HIS SALARY.

Pending the case of the people (or relation of Dr. J. R. Laine) vs. Dr. G. G. Tyrrell, the State Controller did not draw the latter's salary warrants as Secretary of the State Board of Health for October and November. Yesterday the Controller sought a writ of mandamus to require the State Board to draw the salary for Dr. Tyrrell's salary until final judgment is rendered in the case.

TRESPASSING ON STATE PROPERTY.

Attorney-General Johnson has been informed that persons are trespassing on land in Placer county belonging to the State and removing granite therefrom. He has directed the District Attorney of that county to notify the trespassers to quit, and, if he deems it advisable, to bring criminal proceedings against them.

BENEFIT FOR A SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of Concord Lodge No. 117, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected and appointed: W. M. Edgar, P. C. Schindler, Treasurer; John Gruber, Secretary; W. H. Heveren; S. P. D. E. P. Platti; J. D. Henry Longton; Marshal; Joseph Davy; Stewards; Conrad Clinch, Meyer Stein; N. A. Kidder.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Yesterday evening Albert Heiman, clerk of G. Politz' store, died suddenly of heart disease at the latter's residence. He had been ailing during the day, and went to his room and laid down, and was soon afterward found dead. He was a brother of Mrs. S. J. Nathan, Mrs. S. Lavenon and Mrs. Louis Phillips.

STORM NOTES.

General Report Gathered Concerning the Freshet.

Yesterday P. J. Hanrahan, who is clerk of the San Joaquin No. 3, wrote as follows to Captain Dwyer: "We are still at Colusa, and unable to get away on account of the wind. The river remains very high and is now 26 feet 5 inches high—but at a standstill. The Jacinto has not yet arrived. We heard her blow up this morning last night, and she probably is up the river now. It is reported that the levee between Jim Hart's and Hempstead's was very weak last night."

The farmers at Walnut Grove are satisfied that their levees will stand 26 feet, but

## THE COMING CITRUS FAIR.

Preparations for the Great Exhibition at Oroville.

It is time now for the people of this section to prepare for a proper recognition of the first State Citrus Fair, which is to open at Oroville on January 10th. In view of the fact that the great State of California embraces two separate and distinct citrus belts—a northern and a southern—and because the ripening of the citrus fruits in the northern belt occurs from six weeks to two months earlier than in the south, the time is ripe to plan the State Citrus Fair.

Men armed with shotguns patrol the levee on the Washington side of the river, to see that nobody makes a breach therein. Why may not a breach be expected of a levee?

The steamer San Joaquin No. 2 went up the river to the Jacobs' ranch again yesterday and brought down several head of cattle that were in danger of being drowned.

The Oregon express, coming southward arrived on time last night, and was followed by a special train with bridge material and a force of mechanics to repair injured bridges at various points north of Marysville.

Superintendent Wright stated that he hoped to get all the storm-bound passengers through to Redding by to-night.

A report of a current of 100,000 cubic feet a second occurring on the levee above the bridge at Marysville was reported that a break had occurred on the Yolo side about fifteen miles above this city, but this could not be verified.

Crowds of men were patrolling the levees in front of Washington last night, and many had occurred on the Yolo side about opposite the Gas Works, and the firing of eight or ten gunshots in rapid succession gave color to the report that a break had occurred on the side of the river.

In that case the highest water may be found on the Yolo side before this morning.

The American river was steady nearly all day at about 29.84 inches, with the wind having a tendency to blow from some westerly quarter.

All day yesterday the city front was thronged with people interested in gazing at the swollen river and exchanging opinions as to the probability of its causing any trouble in this vicinity. The river rose slowly during the day, and at eight o'clock last night registered twenty-five feet eleven inches.

A visit to the dome of the Capitol yesterday revealed a by no means startling situation. With the exception of the flooded Yolo and Feather rivers, every river and stream section along the city—where the water stands most of the year—the country about here appeared to be in its normal condition. The city's streets were filled with busy people, children were playing on their lawns, school children were located and looking attractive. There was nothing to indicate any unusual condition of affairs.

Yesterday morning the City Trustees went in a carriage down the levee below the city, and all the people and found everything in good shape, except a spot or two that looked as if they might require strengthening. Arrangements were made with parties in in vicinity to look after the levees, and all the sandbags necessary, to take care of the several thousand, were placed at their disposal.

In the afternoon the Trustees, accompanied by yardmaster Halloran of the Sacramento and Redwood Union, reported went out on a long tour to inspect the condition of things along the American river between the city and Brighton. There was some back water in the old bed of the American, and it was just high enough to run across the old road in places beyond the north levee.

The American river proper was found to be quite low and within its natural banks. The fields between the city and the river were covered with trees and cattle and hawks were hunting rabbits there. The levee is a very massive one and well covered with grass, while the flat between it and the river is quite heavily timbered. People who had located the levee had not been able to do so by the process.

In 1881 the water was ten feet higher in the American than at this time, and the ear levee had no difficulty in controlling the waters.

Mr. Halloran, whose duties have enabled him to observe the height of the rivers for many years, declared that he had never seen the American so low when the Sacramento and the waters of the members of the city that unless the American should suddenly rise to an unusual and unlooked-for height, there could be no possible reason for anxiety so far as the ear levee is concerned.

BLOW THE CITY.

Despite reports to the effect that the levee between the city and Sutterville was yesterday in good condition, it appears to have been last night quite unsafe in places.

John S. B. Blunt, telegrapher of the Redwood Union, half past 8 o'clock last evening that he and others had just returned from a trip along the levee near the Aschance place, and they found the water seeping through gopher holes. He said that it was evident that unless some steps were taken the levee in that spot could not hold out till morning. Mr. Barrett promptly acquainted Mayor Gregory with the facts.

ON THE YOLO SIDE.

Dr. G. M. Dixon went to his Yolo ranch, for miles below Winters, this morning, and after viewing the general situation, ordered his valuable herd of Polled Angus cattle—some fifty head—removed. They were driven to this city and taken to the latter last evening.

Dr. Dixon says the situation is really alarming on the west side. The levees are good in front of his ranch, and can stand two feet or more of water, but above and below him at several points the water is about a foot high, so far as known.

Marysville is entirely safe and free from apprehension. The stage of the Yuba and Feather is chiefly interesting as affecting the volume of water in the Sacramento river.

The long storm is over and the sky clear this evening. It is expected that the rivers and lesser streams will run down rapidly. Beyond damage to roads and minor bridges, no damage to any property or water is reported in this neighborhood.

Last night's north-bound Oregon express train was detained here for further orders, in consequence of washouts at points north of here. It will not move to-day.

On the Oregon road are much delayed to-day. The pay-car of the California and Oregon road is here, and the officials are very anxious to get it through to Oregon.

STREAMS FALLING—CHICO'S BRIDGE IN DANGER.

CHICO, December 11th.—The storm culminated yesterday evening in giving us 1.56 inches in four hours. Since then only occasional light sprinkles have fallen. The creeks in this section were up this morning, but went down during the day.

Several small bridges have been washed out, both north and south, stretching the roads. We have had no signs of any damage to the State and removing granite therefrom. He has directed the District Attorney of that county to notify the trespassers to quit, and, if he deems it advisable, to bring criminal proceedings against them.

BENEFIT FOR A SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of Concord Lodge No. 117, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected and appointed: W. M. Edgar, P. C. Schindler, Treasurer; John Gruber, Secretary; W. H. Heveren; S. P. D. E. P. Platti; J. D. Henry Longton; Marshal; Joseph Davy; Stewards; Conrad Clinch, Meyer Stein; N. A. Kidder.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Yesterday evening Albert Heiman, clerk of G. Politz' store, died suddenly of heart disease at the latter's residence. He had been ailing during the day, and went to his room and laid down, and was soon afterward found dead. He was a brother of Mrs. S. J. Nathan, Mrs. S. Lavenon and Mrs. Louis Phillips.

STORM NOTES.

General Report Gathered Concerning the Freshet.

Yesterday P. J. Hanrahan, who is clerk of the San Joaquin No. 3, wrote as follows to Captain Dwyer: "We are still at Colusa, and unable to get away on account of the wind. The river remains very high and is now 26 feet 5 inches high—but at a standstill. The Jacinto has not yet arrived. We heard her blow up this morning last night, and she probably is up the river now. It is reported that the levee between Jim Hart's and Hempstead's was very weak last night."

The farmers at Walnut Grove are satisfied that their levees will stand 26 feet, but

## THE SUTTER FORT.

Preparations for the Great Exhibition at Oroville.

The following address has been issued by the Sacramento Society of Pioneers:

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

Boys' Progress. After many years of importance, the owner of the old Sutter Fort property has at last given us a bond on it and made use of it for \$20,000, and has kindly made us a donation of \$500 to the Sutter Fort Fund.

</div

